

Tork saluted him along the way, rode up to the first car of a long procession. With him were Mrs. Harding, Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's reception committee, and Lieut. Col. Charles C. Gherardi, the President's military aid. They were half way across the park, rolling toward Bolivar Hill, when a cannon manipulated by a detachment of the New York State Guard over against the hill began firing the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns.

Plants Red Oak Tree.

At the base of the hill the President got out and planted a red oak tree in commemoration of the day. The salute passed from him to Mrs. Harding, Secretary of State Hughes, Mayor Hylan and Dr. E. Gil-Borges, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister and chairman of the special mission sent here by his country. Four hundred trench-coated soldiers at attention guarded the spiral path whereby the Presidential party gained the top of the hill. A hundred American soldiers and another hundred marines were posted in front of the bleachers. Back of them waved black and red cockades over the heads of a military organization in the uniforms of 122,000 men, the Volunteers, Artillery Corps, descendants of veterans of the War of 1812.

There were also a double row of swarthy men in bright red tunics, blue breeches and leather garters—marines and sailors from the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes. Their ship's band was with them. In an open space surrounded by all these warriors stood the statue of Bolivar on its lofty pedestal, the whole now covered with the red, blue and yellow bunting of Venezuela. At its base rested a huge wreath of carnations, roses and orchids, studied with the flags of the southern nations. There were 1,000 persons within earshot and perhaps 100,000 beyond range, but within the park or on the roofs of the apartment houses of Central Park West when the President reached his stand through the cannon smoke. He was seated with Dr. Gil-Borges at his right and Mayor Hylan at his left. Others near him in the front row were Mrs. Harding, beside Mrs. Hylan; M. Viviani, Rodman Wanamaker, master of ceremonies; Gov. Miller, Secretary Hughes, the Venezuelan mission and Mrs. W. R. Hearst.

Dr. Gil-Borges's Speech.

"America" was played by the New York Police Band, and a Brazilian band replied with the national anthem of Venezuela. An invocation was said by Mr. Michael J. Lavelle. Dr. Gil-Borges then spoke in Spanish. He imagined Simon Bolivar saying: 'All brothers of the North. From this lofty hill, more glorious to me than the diamond-encrusted crest of Chimborazo, my soul breathes in the liberty of the world. . . . You have given me the most striking example in history by founding the perfect republic. . . . Americans of the North, Americans of the South! The time has arrived for that treaty which will bind the destinies of our work, the hope that soothed my death and the dream that my immortal eyes have followed during a century, the realization of which began by the shining glory of the liberators and of America's greatness.'"

Out at the base of the statue two little girls with red, blue and yellow ribbons binding their hair had been waiting for the big moment of their lives. It now came. The girls were Patricia and Mariquita MacManus, daughters of Soumas MacManus and great-granddaughters of Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, who fought beside Bolivar. Their job was unveiling the statue. They pulled a cord, and down fell the bunting, revealing the enshrouded and caped Liberator astride a pouncing charger. Camera men were all over the place, but committees managed to squeeze through them and lay wreaths against the pedestal in the name of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, the Latin American Colonies of New York and the Pan-American Students League. Mayor Hylan read a proclamation accepting the statue in behalf of the city and comparing Bolivar and Washington. Gov. Miller also talked briefly.

Harding's Example Followed.

After the President entered the stand he noted that Secretary Hughes and others removed their tall hats. He repeated the gesture and they followed. They might take cold. They still sat with hats in their hands. The President, looking around, laughed, and put on his own hat. The rest followed suit. Mrs. Ida Clausen, who has started many court actions and does not believe in neglecting a President, worked her way to a place near the statue before the President began speaking. A Secret Service man—there were lots of them about—moved quietly to one side of her and two policemen to the other. Mrs. Clausen had a bouquet of flowers and a note reading: "Compliments of the Countess Ida von Clausen to President Harding would like to shake your hand." Just before the exercises ended the Secret Service men persuaded Mrs. Clausen that Mr. Harding was too pressed for time to do any hand shaking, and walked down the hill with her.

Recrossing Central Park, while the Presidential salute shook the budding trees once more, Mr. Harding and his party found Fifth avenue still crowded. Turning at East Sixty-first street, they rode down Lexington avenue to Fifty-ninth street, and so to the Lighthouse at 111 East Fifty-ninth street. He is honorary chairman of the Association for the Blind, and was recently visited in the White House by Miss Winifred Holt, active head of the organization, and some of her blind charges. Miss Holt led him to the "President's chair" in the assembly room of the Lighthouse, used by President Taft, who laid the cornerstone of the building in 1911. She and W. I. Scanlan welcomed him briefly, while 200 blind men and women listened eagerly. The President's voice broke as he replied. He said that with "God's help" he could be depended upon always to do anything within his power to further any work that will help compensate the blind by intensifying the "brain light."

When he emerged he had a bouquet of flowers in one hand and a little plaster elephant in the other. The flowers were presented by a blind Camphire girl. Four of her comrades who can see had tried to reach the President with them at the Pennsylvania Station and at the Waldorf, but had been unable to do so. The elephant was modeled by Rocco de Muccio, a young blind sculptor, who died at the Lighthouse just as his work was beginning to attract attention. The elephant is set on an ash tray of carved wood. From the Lighthouse, by way of Fifty-ninth street, Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street, the President and Mrs. Harding rode to the Pennsylvania station. Mayor Hylan and Mr. Wanamaker were among those who saw them off. Mrs. Harding chatted with newspaper men. The Mayor, looking rather disturbed, whispered something to her. What it is is impossible to say, but what she said to the Mayor was "because I like them."

Secretary Hughes and the Venezuelan party preceded the Harding party to New York by an hour. When the President and his wife reached the Waldorf Thirty-third street was packed, except for a space cleared by the police.

HARDING'S RETURN RAPID.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Harding and his party arrived on their special train from New York soon after 10 o'clock to-night, the train having made the run in the exceptional fast time of four and one-half hours.

"Moments of inspiration that only a great soul could produce are in 'Dreams' by Ed. Jay Kaufman, Globe, Central Theatre now—Ado."

HARDING ADDRESS AT BOLIVAR STATUE

Washington and Southern Liberator Compared by the President.

TWO GREAT 'FATHERS'

Each Wealthy and Wrought Empires of Freedom for Democracies.

BOTH RICH IN WISDOM

Preferred Repose of Private Life After Military Tasks Were Finished.

President Harding in his speech yesterday at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar said:

"There is a significance in dates, as though some days were destined for a high place in the history of human progress, also an abiding place in human affections. This day is the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, when the colonies of North America made their first sacrifice in blood for independence and new standards of freedom. On this same day, a generation later, Venezuela's struggle for freedom had its immortal beginning."

"To-day, in befitting celebration of freedom's triumphs, we are met to unveil this monument to Simon Bolivar, in whom the South American movement for liberty found its soul and inspiration and to whom the liberty loving heroes of Venezuela turned for triumphant leadership, just as the North American colonies pinned their faith in Washington. There is further and highly interesting coincidence in dates and significance in achievement. Bolivar was born in 1783, the year in which our North American Revolutionary War was ended by the treaty which recognized our national independence, and the independence of Venezuela was formally proclaimed on July 5, 1811, on the day following the anniversary of a like proclamation by the North American colonies thirty-five years earlier. April and July have valid claim to our liberty-loving reverence."

Epochal for Both Americas.

"I wish April 19 might have an added significance from this day on. Similarly born and dedicated to new world freedom, I would like this date to mark a new epoch for North and South America, not alone the avowal of mutual trust in the fellowship of freedom and democracy, but a new confidence and a new mutuality of purpose in achieving the things which independence and fellowship so naturally inspire. "Having sacrificed in arms to establish the human inheritance belonging to free men, the American republics may well touch elbows to prove their usefulness and show to mankind that rightness of achievement does not mean anybody's destruction. Individually or collectively, but that real victory lies in that human progress wherein every contender, individual or national, may share as it is sought to merit it."

"It is an interesting thing to compare the careers of the two great fathers of American liberty—these stalwart founders of representative democracy in the western hemisphere—Bolivar and Washington. Each wrought an empire of freedom and bulwarked more vastly than he dreamed. Each was brilliant and heroic in war, but vastly more concerned with the constructiveness of peace. "Their concept of liberty was not inspired in individual unrest. Each was really a peace-loving man, each was really fortunate, but a people's freedom was impelling. Each was accused of undue ambition, but it was a people's welfare that ever inspired. "Each knew the essentials of freedom, that liberty itself is the state of just restraint, and the fruits of revolution in the cause of freedom are garnered only in constitutional establishment and served only when government is strong enough to guarantee them."

"Both Bolivar and Washington were eminent on the field of battle, both were rich in wisdom, both were faced with the difficult problems of peace. War has its inspirations, when patriotism is aflame. Peace has its problems, where construction or reconstruction must be wrought in conviction and consecration. "Each of these national heroes, when his military tasks were finished, preferred retirement and the repose of private life. Each was promptly called to civic construction and administration through which alone the triumphs for which men sacrifice and die may be commemorated with the outstanding monuments of permanent institutions."

Gifts of the Liberators.

"It is not too much to say that out of the liberations wrought by Washington and Bolivar grew the republican constitutional system which is America's gift to mankind. Our constitutions are the models after which are fashioned the fundamental laws of a world won to democracy. Whether they looked to the North or South, or whether the beacon fire was pan-American, in the new world burned the great torch to light the way to constitutional freedom and hope was assured by outstanding example."

"These things are said with due deference to the other civilizations and the longer established systems from which all America came, and to which we may trace back the inspiration which gave conception to the institutions of freedom to which we are dedicated. It is fine to be able to say that new world temples of liberty were not wrought in destruction of the old. We speak historically of revolution, when in reality we mean severance and freedom for evolution. The world isn't calling to-day for destruction, it needs reconstruction, where the test of justice is applied to the things which were as well as the things which are to be."

"The western continents afforded a favorable soil for marvelous developments. God had bestowed wisdom and bounty. Nature was prodigal with her offerings. The Americas held their virgin riches, conserved against the day when science, intellect and spiritual ambition should impel men to seek new fields for new endeavors, new sites for new construction, new opportunities for new enterprises."

"We are calling, learning encouraged, the adventuring navigators explored and wherever they touched they stood only at some gateway, never dreaming of the reality. We do not measure the possibilities of the Americas even now, though more than four centuries have come and gone. But the great coincidence was in discovery revealing the opportunity for planting new States and trying new methods at the very time when the human mind was opening, or reopening, to new truths, new conceptions and new motives."

Interlocked With Old World.

"Perhaps the miracle was in the divine plan and the new world marvel was an inevitable part of the supreme scheme for developing civilization. But we were, when Washington and Bolivar uttered American aspirations and battled for them, and are now so interlocked with the old world from which our founders came that independence does not make for aloofness, but the developments of civilization have brought us more closely together."

"Where ours has been the greater fortune, ours has become a greater responsibility, and the endurance of our institutions is not less important than their creation."

"Liberty without security would be a barren boast, and inspiration without stabilization would be a challenge every claim of democracy. Nothing the Americas can do, nothing Pan-America may aspire to do, will surpass the contribution of our youth and resources and our steadfast allegiance to our newer institutions to help steady the world and prove the right of present day civilization."

"Probably we see to-day the engrossing drama of mankind on the world stage as intimately as Gen. Bolivar saw the struggles of South America, only a little more than a century ago. He could meet the problems of that day and look well to the future with such vision that a third of South America acclaimed him liberator, and we join to-day to reverence to his memory. Perhaps our greatest tribute lies in noting the world, war weary, but more free than ever before, and resolving that where liberty inspires, peace and justice are the supreme fulfillment."

"The struggles for independence in North and South America had differing backgrounds. The colonies north of the Rio Grande had developed under liberal institutions. They had enjoyed a large measure of autonomy and self-direction. Their grievances against European domination were small compared to the grievances of the South American colonies. North American colonies revolted against the exasperating assumption of a reactionary king; South America against the tyrannies of a vicious, despotic, perpetual and self-perpetuating system. Where the North American colonies were tried by minor impositions, those of the southern continent lived under a grinding oppression that sought to extract every particle of wealth that could be taken without literally destroying the capacity to produce more."

"The South American revolution was a desperate attempt to escape at what ever cost from a state of intolerable, unlivable oppression. Union and independence greatness were possible following

"Order of Liberator" Conferred on Mayor

AT the dinner in the Hotel Biltmore last night, given by the Mayor's committee to the visiting Venezuelan delegation, Dr. Santos A. Domini, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, conferred upon Mayor Hylan the following decoration: "That is the highest award in the power of the Venezuelan Government. It is also was conferred upon Mrs. Sally James Farnham, sculptress of the Bolivar statue which was unveiled yesterday in Central Park."

the northern revolt. Geographical conditions and the long-time isolation of the southern colonies from one another made it well nigh impossible to effect union among them. It was the dream of Bolivar, but even his genius was not equal to its accomplishment. Consequently our thirteen colonies, when their revolt had assumed the form of a vast imperial dominion and indefinitely increasing populations, the southern continent has been proving an equally important truth. It is, namely, that unity of spirit, entire self-sacrifice and independent, may live together in the same continental area, in prosperity and progress."

"Neither continent has escaped from the misfortunes of war and revolution. We have had our contests, and our civil, but on the whole the tendency under our republican institutions has been toward establishment of those means of conciliation, arbitration and judicial determination by which the vast imperial dominion and indefinitely increasing populations, the southern continent has been proving an equally important truth. It is, namely, that unity of spirit, entire self-sacrifice and independent, may live together in the same continental area, in prosperity and progress."

"The last half century our American Commonwealths have not only been able to defend themselves against foreign aggression, but they have built up a system of international arbitration and adjudication which has constantly lessened the danger of international conflict. There is too little realization of the progress that has been made toward judicial and arbitrary settlements by the American nations. It presents an example well worthy earnest consideration and affords us an assurance which will justify our purpose to invite the present day civilization to cast aside the staggering burden of armament."

New World Accomplishment. "Much of the new world accomplishment is largely due to democratic institutions. We have not known the conflicting ambitions of dynasties. We have had little experience with secret alliances and devious diplomacies. In their very nature our democratic institutions have tended to keep us aloof from these things."

"With all humility, but in all sincerity and earnestness, I feel that we Americans, north and south, are entitled to hold that our democracy has come as a light into the world of international relations and that it will show us a way out of the world's present troubles into a day when mankind may know peace and plenty and happiness and when the first duty of organized society may be to promote the welfare of its members rather than to array itself in power against the threat of its destruction."

"The doctrine proclaimed under Monroe, which ever since has been jealously guarded as a fundamental of our own republic, has maintained that these continents should not again be regarded as fields for the colonial enterprises of old world Powers. There have been times when the meaning of Monroeism was misunderstood by some, perverted by others and made the subject of distorting propaganda by those who saw in it an obstacle to the realization of their own ambitions and self-direction. We have endeavored to hold that our democracy has come as a light into the world of international relations and that it will show us a way out of the world's present troubles into a day when mankind may know peace and plenty and happiness and when the first duty of organized society may be to promote the welfare of its members rather than to array itself in power against the threat of its destruction."

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the other side the history of the last decade certainly must have convinced all the world that we stand willing to fight if necessary to protect these continents, these sturdy young democracies from oppression."

American System Vindicated.

"Surely we may contemplate with some satisfaction the vindication that our American system has won. Under it, in our generation, we have seen no parallel for the achievement, we have filled two continents with splendid and prosperous States. We have maintained ourselves independent of the older systems, aloof from their differences and struggles. We have erected in these continents a great power which, when civilization was at stake, we dared to cast into the scales of fate to decide a deciding part in the cause of human justice."

"This much our American system has wrought by way of its own justification. Surely we may look upon our work and decide for ourselves whether it has been good. Believing that it has been good we may well decide there can be no departure from the standards that were raised for us by the founding fathers. "If we could consult our Washington and our Bolivar to-day, and if they could advise us out of their wisdom and experience, they would tell us to go forward with confidence that ours is the right course. I believe they would admonish us to cling to that which has been tried, to hold fast to the institutions of moderation, of independence, of gradual but sure progress. If they, and all the other patriots who gave their blood, their genius and their lives to establish free institutions upon this continent, should be summoned to our council, they would survey what our system has accomplished for our own countries and for the world in the hour of its uttermost agony and they would tell us that our generation had wrought into the substance of splendid achievement that which in their day was but hope's vision of a better world."

"We have created no Utopia here in the new world, and I have small hope that we shall. We have accomplished something toward betterment of mankind, toward peace, prosperity and security; but we have not yet found a bespeak mutual confidence and co-operation in dealing with these problems, which are American problems, to be dealt with by us as Americans. We have gone far toward effective co-operation and we ought to go farther and realize greater accomplishment."

"I know I may speak the spirit of the United States. No selfishness impedes no greed is urging, no envy incites, no hatred is actuating. There are here to-day the same inspirations as those which won the enthusiasm of Simon Bolivar when he came to breathe his admiration for Washington in 1808. Washington was his inspiration, and after that Gen. Bolivar had made his inspiring contribution to country and humanity an American naval surgeon attended and consoled him in his last hour. Perhaps there is the suggestion of an insoluble tie in his wearing at his death a medal which Washington had given to Gen. Bolivar. The United States salutes Venezuela and the South American nations born of Gen. Bolivar's offering on the altars of freedom and pledges its devotion to the same liberty, the same justice, the same aspirations of national independence, the same forward look, in touching elbows while we advance to greater fulfillment."

"We do not forget that in the United States to-day we have Latin American devotion to the Stars and Stripes. Porto Rico is a part of us, under a permanent policy aimed at her prosperity and progress, and we see in our Latin American State the splendid agency to help interpret the Americas to one another."

"Our thoughts are mainly of the Americas to-day. They cluster about this statue of the great Bolivar, and the good omen it brings as the gift of a nation which utters its gratitude to him to another nation which has ever revered him and joins Venezuela in protecting and perpetuating the work of free men. I rejoice in this testimony of the gratitude of Venezuela, and acclaim the statue as a symbol of the deep-living sympathy and shared regard which connects the nations of these two continents. Let it stand out as an earnest of more effective cooperation and better understanding and more intimate and ever assuring friendship."

"But we must also have a thought

for all mankind. The world is torn and harassed, and Pan-Americanism means sympathetic and generous Americanism. The world needs the utmost of production, of restoration, of rehabilitation, of steady influence, all that we can contribute to it. Our greatest service lies in standing firmly together, making ourselves strong that we may give our strength, rich that we may contribute of our riches, and confident that we may inspire others with confidence."

"The world needs in order that its economic balance may be redressed peace, enterprise, industry, frugality and commercial development. Here we have two rich and mighty continents which as a whole have felt far less the effects of the great war than have the older continental areas. To us the world is turning, with the plea that we draw upon the resources which nature and our common good fortune have assured to us, to aid those who have suffered more grievously than we."

"Herein lie for us both duty and opportunity: duty to those whom we may help; opportunities in helping others, also to help ourselves. "The great war has brought to us of the Americas a new conception of our place in the world, a larger appreciation of the opportunity which is ours. We are blessed with natural wealth, with industrious peoples, with every variety of soil and climate and opportunity. We have developed more nearly a realization of interdependence, a conception of something like economic, political and spiritual solidarity than ever before."

"We need to know each other better; to understand institutions and peoples and methods more accurately; to develop the great producing and commercial possibilities of our own countries; to encourage the larger exchanges of our products, the most sympathetic appreciation of our varied relations to one another and to the rest of the world. By accomplishing these things we shall nightly strengthen ourselves to carry forward our tasks of to-day and of all the to-morrows."

VENEZUELAN GUESTS AT DINNER

John Bassett Moore Discusses American System.

Speaking at a dinner tendered to Dr. Estaban Gil-Borges, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Venezuelan Commissioners, who came here to attend the unveiling of the statue of Simon Bolivar, at the Hotel Biltmore last night, John Bassett Moore, president of the Pan American Society, laid stress upon the fact that the "American system," which dominates the affairs of the two continents, is not confined to a treaty.

"In all times and places there have been those possessed of a passion for the making of treaties," he said. "But the American system was never defined in a treaty and never had a conventional basis. Noncontentious in its origin, it was not incorporated in conventional stipulations whose interpretation might either drive friends to fall out and quarrel or give rise to regional misunderstandings."

The dinner was attended by about 400 persons, including, in addition to Dr. Gil-Borges and the members of the mission, H. E. Thomas, A. Le Breton, Argentine Ambassador; H. E. Beltrami, Chilean Ambassador; Frederico A. H. E. Peset, Peruvian Ambassador; H. Augusto Pochrane de Alencar, Brazilian Ambassador; Dr. Santos A. Domini, Venezuelan Minister; John Barrett, former director-general of the Pan-American Union; Rear Admiral H. P. Huse, Major-Gen. R. L. Bulard, the Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy and Job E. Hedges. Mrs. Sally James Farnham, sculptress of the Bolivar statue, sat in the gallery.

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